

U.S. Customs and Border Protection



COPYRIGHT, TRADEMARK, AND TRADE NAME RECORDATIONS

(No. 9 2010)

AGENCY: U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security.

SUMMARY: Presented herein are the copyrights, trademarks, and trade names recorded with U.S. Customs and Border Protection during the month of September 2010. The last notice was published in the CUSTOMS BULLETIN on September 22, 2010.

Corrections or updates may be sent to: Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Office of Regulations and Rulings, IPR Branch, 1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Mail Stop 1179, Washington, D.C. 20229-1179

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Delois Johnson, Paralegal, Intellectual Property Rights Branch, (202) 325-0088.

Dated: October 4, 2010

CHARLES R. STEUART
Chief, Intellectual Property Rights Branch

CBP IPR RECORDATION — SEPTEMBER 2010

Recordation No.	Effective Date	Expiration Date	Name of Cop/Tmk/Tnm	Owner Name	GM Restricted
TMK 06-00003	9/22/2010	11/13/2020	AMGEN	AMGEN INC.	No
COP 84-00308	9/7/2010	9/7/2030	DISNEY CHARACTER GUIDE	DISNEY ENTERPRISES INC	No
TMK 01-00367	9/7/2010	8/30/2020	VYBRAN	NATIONAL SPINNING CO., INC.	No
TMK 02-00233	9/22/2010	12/30/2020	AUGMENTIN	SMITHKLINE BEECHAM CORPORATION	No
TMK 02-00657	9/22/2010	10/28/2020	CARON	CARON INTERNATIONAL, INC.	No
TMK 07-00363	9/22/2010	12/28/2019	AMBICOM	AMBICOM HOLDINGS, INC.	No
TMK 07-00399	9/22/2010	7/25/2020	AMBICOM AND DESIGN	AMBICOM HOLDINGS INC.	No
TMK 07-01241	9/22/2010	6/27/2020	CASA GRANDE	AGENCIA MADERO, S.A.	No
TMK 07-00934	9/9/2010	8/18/2020	VICTOR	VICTOR EQUIPMENT COMPANY	No
TMK 10-00886	9/9/2010	1/28/2017	CODABOW	CODA COMPOSITES COMPANY	No
TMK 04-00752	9/22/2010	6/20/2020	MISCELLANEOUS DESIGN (BLUE BOX)	TIFFANY (NJ) LLC.	No
TMK 09-00346	9/22/2010	8/21/2020	PALMER'S	E.T. BROWNE DRUG CO., INC.	No
TMK 10-00873	9/7/2010	11/3/2019	DAN-INJECT	KORETKO, INC.	No
TMK 10-00950	9/22/2010	12/15/2019	NOELLE	GAUMARD SCIENTIFIC COMPANY, INC.	No
TMK 10-00953	9/22/2010	9/23/2018	THE ROW	DUALSTAR ENTERTAINMENT GROUP, LLC	No
TMK 10-00952	9/22/2010	2/24/2018	20TH CENTURY FOX HOME ENTERTAINMENT AND DESIGN	TWENTIETH CENTURY FOX FILM CORPORATION	No

CBP IPR RECORDATION — SEPTEMBER 2010

Recordation No.	Effective Date	Expiration Date	Name of Cop/Tmk/Tnm	Owner Name	GM Restricted
TMK 10-00951	9/22/2010	8/5/2020	CONVERSE ALL STAR CHUCK TAYLOR & DESIGN	CONVERSE INC.	No
TMK 10-00884	9/7/2010	10/11/2018	AIR MAX	NIKE, INC.	No
TMK 10-00961	9/22/2010	4/20/2020	DD	FRONTIER FASHION INC	No
TMK 10-00949	9/22/2010	9/25/2017	ATLANTIC PEARL	SEATRADE INTERNATIONAL CO., INC.	No
TMK 10-00905	9/22/2010	11/17/2019	WARIO LAND	NINTENDO OF AMERICA INC.	No
TMK 10-00906	9/22/2010	4/21/2012	BUICK	GENERAL MOTORS LLC	No
TMK 10-00948	9/22/2010	11/24/2012	BUICK EMBLEM	GENERAL MOTORS LLC	No
TMK 10-00962	9/22/2010	1/6/2019	DESIGN (PIGEON)	JEFFREY NG	No
TMK 10-00903	9/22/2010	9/7/2020	DESIGN	CODE 3, INC.	No
TMK 10-00954	9/22/2010	12/2/2018	VIN MARIANI AND DESIGN	MARIANI PACKING CO., INC.	No
TMK 10-00955	9/22/2010	1/23/2017	H	HALLMARK HARDWOODS, INC.	No
TMK 10-00960	9/22/2010	10/7/2018	VIN MARIANI	MARIANI PACKING CO., INC.	No
TMK 10-00958	9/22/2010	11/24/2012	FOAMGLAS	PITTSBURGH CORNING CORPORATION	No
TMK 10-00957	9/22/2010	8/31/2014	ENDUREED	BARRY R. HUBER	No
TMK 10-00959	9/22/2010	3/27/2020	ANCHOR BLUE	ANCHOR BLUE, INC.	No
TMK 10-00956	9/22/2010	3/4/2018	EDUN	EDUN APPAREL LTD.	No
TMK 10-00947	9/22/2010	6/29/2020	DESIGN (CHARGING LION)	DETROIT LIONS, INC.	No
TMK 10-00940	9/22/2010	5/13/2017	RAMPAGE	IP HOLDINGS LLC	No
TMK 10-00945	9/22/2010	7/11/2020	RAMPAGE	IP HOLDINGS LLC	No

CBP IPR RECORDATION — SEPTEMBER 2010

Recordation No.	Effective Date	Expiration Date	Name of Cop/Tmk/Tm	Owner Name	GM Restricted
COP 10-00163	9/22/2010	9/22/2030	BVLGARI 2010 OPTICAL COLLECTION AND SUNGLASS UPDATE	BULGARI, S.P.A.	No
TMK 10-00944	9/22/2010	2/3/2014	SIMMONS	DREAMWELL, LTD	No
TM K 10-00888	9/9/2010	10/5/2019	FOX SEARCHLIGHT PICTURES AND DESIGN	TWENTIETH CENTURY FOX FILM CORPORATION	No
TMK 10-00887	9/9/2010	11/7/2015	20TH CENTURY FOX	TWENTIETH CENTURY FOX FILM CORPORATION	No
COP 10-00164	9/22/2010	9/22/2030	DT032.	SHOOTING STAR INTERNATIONAL	No
TMK 10-00890	9/9/2010	11/4/2013	DESIGN (BOW TIE)	GENERAL MOTORS LLC	No
TMK 10-00897	9/9/2010	5/5/2019	CASIO	CASIO KEISANKI KABUSHIKI KAISHA DBA CASIO COMPUTER CO. LTD.	No
TMK 10-00893	9/9/2010	7/24/2017	UNSTRUCTURED	C. & J. CLARK INTERNATIONAL LTD.	No
TMK 10-00946	9/22/2010	1/6/2019	DESIGN	MON CHONG LOONG TRADING CORP.	No
TMK 10-00939	9/22/2010	2/15/2020	WOLVERINE FUSION	WOLVERINE WORLD WIDE, INC.	No
TMK 10-00936	9/22/2010	6/9/2019	HTC	HTC CORPORATION	No
TMK 10-00877	9/7/2010	1/12/2020	CLARKS	C. & J. CLARK INTERNATIONAL LIMITED	No
TMK 10-00943	9/22/2010	8/17/2020	SPIRULINA CRUNCHIES	PAUL TOROK	No
TMK 10-00894	9/9/2010	8/10/2016	OLD SPICE	THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY	No
TMK 10-00896	9/9/2010	6/14/2012	TAMPAX	TAMBRANDS INC.	No

CBP IPR RECORDATION — SEPTEMBER 2010

Recordation No.	Effective Date	Expiration Date	Name of Cop/Tmk/Tnm	Owner Name	GM Restricted
TMK 10-00895	9/9/2010	5/21/2017	SECRET	THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY	No
TMK 10-00932	9/22/2010	6/11/2012	SWIFFER	THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY	Yes
TMK 10-00941	9/22/2010	9/18/2017	FREELINE F	FREELINE SKATES, INC.	No
COP 10-00160	9/9/2010	9/9/2030	BULGARI MAN	BULGARI, S.P.A.,	No
TMK 10-00892	9/9/2010	1/11/2020	FOX SEARCHLIGHT PICTURES AND DESIGN	TWENTIETH CENTURY FOX FILM CORPORATION	No
TMK 10-00933	9/22/2010	1/18/2015	GRAND ILLUSIONS	INGRAM ENTERPRISES, INC	No
TMK 10-00942	9/22/2010	2/2/2020	LIFE'S DHA+ARA (AND DESIGN)	MARTEK BIOSCIENCES CORPORATION	No
TMK 10-00937	9/22/2010	9/7/2020	DESIGN	CODE 3, INC.	No
TMK 10-00934	9/22/2010	6/26/2017	HAPPY FACE ROCKETS	INGRAM ENTERPRISES, INC	No
TMK 10-00929	9/22/2010	6/16/2012	BUICK	GENERAL MOTORS LLC	No
TMK 10-00891	9/9/2010	3/14/2015	20TH CENTURY FOX	TWENTIETH CENTURY FOX FILM CORPORATION	No
TMK 10-00879	9/7/2010	6/15/2014	AGUSTINOS	VINEDOS Y BODEGAS CORPORA S.A.	No
TMK 10-00885	9/9/2010	6/29/2019	DESIGN	CODA COMPOSITES COMPANY	No
TMK 10-00889	9/9/2010	12/9/2013	BEAUTYREST	DREAM WELL, LTD.	No
TMK 10-00935	9/22/2010	2/18/2017	ANCHOR BLUE	ANCHOR BLUE, INC.	No
TMK 10-00930	9/22/2010	4/25/2020	SUPER MARIO	NINTENDO OF AMERICA INC.	No
TMK 10-00931	9/22/2010	10/27/2012	BUICK	GENERAL MOTORS LLC	No
TMK 10-00911	9/22/2010	1/21/2013	BUICK	GENERAL MOTORS LLC	No

CBP IPR RECORDATION — SEPTEMBER 2010

Recordation No.	Effective Date	Expiration Date	Name of Cop/Tmk/Tnm	Owner Name	GM Restricted
TMK 10-00938	9/22/2010	12/30/2018	STAPLE	STAPLE DESIGN STUDIO INC.	No
TMK 10-00878	9/7/2010	9/11/2011	MEGATURBO	TURBO POWER, INC	No
TMK 10-00909	9/22/2010	9/24/2012	BUICK	GENERAL MOTORS LLC	No
TMK 10-00910	9/22/2010	11/26/2018	BUICK	GENERAL MOTORS LLC	No
TMK 10-00912	9/22/2010	2/5/2012	MUDD	IP HOLDINGS LLC	No
TMK 10-00913	9/22/2010	1/26/2020	WII WHEEL	NINTENDO OF AMERICA INC.	No
TMK 10-00914	9/22/2010	12/30/2018	STAPLE AND DESIGN	JEFFREY NG	No
TMK 10-00915	9/22/2010	8/24/2020	JAVA	SEAFOOD IMPORTS, INC.	No
TMK 10-00916	9/22/2010	4/5/2015	FEATHER	FEATHER SAFETY RAZOR CO., LTD	No
TMK 10-00902	9/22/2010	11/6/2017	ECLIPSE	CCTV OUTLET CORP.	No
TMK 10-00917	9/22/2010	4/25/2020	SUPER MARIO BROS.	NINTENDO OF AMERICA INC.	No
TMK 10-00918	9/22/2010	5/11/2020	AMERICAN GLAMOUR	BADGLEY MISCHKA LICENSING LLC	No
TMK 10-00919	9/22/2010	4/20/2020	TANNER FLIGHT LLC PHOENIX, AZ & DESIGN	TANNER FLIGHT LLC	No
TMK 10-00920	9/22/2010	9/7/2020	DESIGN	CODE 3, INC.	No
TMK 10-00921	9/22/2010	3/10/2018	ANCHOR BLUE	ANCHOR BLUE, INC.	No
TMK 10-00880	9/7/2010	11/28/2019	FAR NIENTE	FAR NIENTE WINERY, INC.	No
TMK 10-00881	9/7/2010	12/12/2019	NIKE AIR AND SWOOSH DESIGN	NIKE, INC.	No
TMK 10-00882	9/7/2010	1/29/2015	IAMS	THE IAMS COMPANY	No
TMK 10-00883	9/7/2010	10/9/2013	EUKANUBA	THE IAMS COMPANY	No

CBP IPR RECORDATION — SEPTEMBER 2010

Recordation No.	Effective Date	Expiration Date	Name of Cop/Tmk/Tm	Owner Name	GM Restricted
TMK 10-00876	9/7/2010	5/19/2014	SAFEWARD	THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY	No
TMK 10-00922	9/22/2010	9/16/2018	ANCHORBLUE	ANCHOR BLUE, INC.	No
TMK 10-00923	9/22/2010	9/14/2020	PROLIA	AMGEN INC.	No
TMK 10-00874	9/7/2010	8/26/2018	PUR	THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY	No
TMK 10-00875	9/7/2010	3/9/2013	PUR AND DESIGN	THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY	No
TMK 10-00924	9/22/2010	9/7/2020	OAKLAND RAIDERS	OAKLAND RAIDERS	No
TMK 10-00925	9/22/2010	3/3/2019	HTC WITH TOGGLE DESIGN	HTC CORPORATION	No
TMK 10-00926	9/22/2010	3/21/2020	SODA	FORTUNE DYNAMIC INC.	No
TMK 10-00927	9/22/2010	5/18/2020	DESIGN (WII CONSOLE (SHAPE))	NINTENDO OF AMERICA INC.	No
TMK 10-00928	9/22/2010	11/17/2019	NINTENDO CHANNEL	NINTENDO OF AMERICA INC.	No
TMK 10-00898	9/22/2010	8/10/2020	XPAD	TOUGH CORP PTY. LTD.	No
TMK 10-00899	9/22/2010	7/20/2020	IT'S MORE THAN JUST A CHAIR	VIA, INC.	No
COP 10-00159	9/7/2010	9/7/2030	DT068	SHOOTING STAR INTERNATIONAL	No
TMK 10-00901	9/22/2010	4/27/2013	THE CALL OF THE WILD	INGRAM ENTERPRISE, INC	No
TMK 01-00096	9/22/2010	8/25/2020	CHATEAU	E. GLUCK CORPORATION	No
COP 10-00161	9/22/2010	9/22/2030	IRON LEGACY - FASHION & HOME P FILM FA10.	DISNEY ENTERPRISES, INC.	No
TMK 10-00900	9/22/2010	2/22/2020	SUPER MARIO 64	NINTENDO OF AMERICA INC.	No
TMK 10-00904	9/22/2010	12/29/2019	RANCHERITO	V&V SUPREMO FOODS, INC.	No
COP 10-00162	9/22/2010	9/22/2030	MELROSE CREATIONS LOGO.	MELROSE CREATIONS, INC	No

CBP IPR RECORDATION — SEPTEMBER 2010

Recordation No.	Effective Date	Expiration Date	Name of Cop/Tmk/Tnm	Owner Name	GM Restricted
TMK 10-00907	9/22/2010	5/26/2019	NATUREED	ABRAM HUBER	No
TMK 10-00908	9/22/2010	3/10/2019	STERISHOE	SHOE CARE INNOVATIONS INC.	No

Total Records: 108

Date as of: 9/30/2010

NOTICE OF ISSUANCE OF FINAL DETERMINATION CONCERNING SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC PANEL SYSTEMS

AGENCY: U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: Notice of final determination.

SUMMARY: This document provides notice that U.S. Customs and Border Protection (“CBP”) has issued a final determination concerning the country of origin of certain solar photovoltaic systems which may be offered to the United States Government under a government procurement contract. Based upon the facts presented, in the final determination CBP concluded that the U.S. is the country of origin of the solar photovoltaic systems for purposes of U.S. Government procurement.

DATES: The final determination was issued on September 29, 2010. A copy of the final determination is attached. Any party-at-interest, as defined in 19 CFR § 177.22(d), may seek judicial review of this final determination on or before November 4, 2010.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Karen S. Greene, Valuation and Special Programs Branch, Regulations and Rulings, Office of International Trade (202–325–0041).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is hereby given that on September 29, 2010, pursuant to subpart B of part 177, Customs Regulations (19 CFR part 177, subpart B), CBP issued a final determination concerning the country of origin of certain solar photovoltaic systems which may be offered to the United States Government under a government procurement contract. This final determination, in HQ H095409 was issued at the request of Solyndra, Inc. under procedures set forth at 19 CFR part 177, subpart B, which implements Title III of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979, as amended (19 U.S.C. § 2511–18). In the final determination, CBP concluded that, based upon the facts presented, certain articles will be substantially transformed in the U.S. Therefore, CBP found that the U.S. is the country of origin of the finished articles for purposes of U.S. Government procurement.

Section 177.29, Customs Regulations (19 CFR § 177.29), provides that notice of final determinations shall be published in the *Federal Register* within 60 days of the date the final determination is issued. Section 177.30, CBP Regulations (19 CFR § 177.30), provides that any party-at-interest, as defined in 19 CFR § 177.22(d), may seek judicial review of a final determination within 30 days of publication

of such determination in the *Federal Register*.

Dated: September 29, 2010

SANDRA L. BELL
Executive Director,
Office of Regulations and Rulings,
Office of International Trade

HQ H095409

September 29, 2010

OT:RR:CTF:VS H095409 KSG

JOSHUA HOLZER

WILSON SONSINI GOODRICH & ROSATI

1700 K STREET NW

FIFTH FLOOR

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006-3817

Re: U.S. Government Procurement; Title III, Trade Agreements Act of 1979;
Country of Origin of solar photovoltaic panel system; substantial transformation

DEAR MR. HOLZER:

This is in response to your letter, dated February 17, 2010, requesting a final determination on behalf of Solyndra, Inc., pursuant to subpart B of 19 CFR Part 177. Your submission of August 4, 2010, was considered as part of the file.

Under these regulations, which implement Title III of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2511 et seq.) (“TAA”), CBP issues country of origin advisory rulings and final determinations as to whether an article is or would be a product of a designated country or instrumentality for the purposes of granting waivers of certain “Buy American” restrictions in U.S. law or practice for products offered for sale to the U.S. Government.

This final determination concerns the country of origin of certain photovoltaic panel systems that Solyndra may sell to the U.S. Government. We note that Solyndra is a party-at-interest within the meaning of 19 CFR 177.22(d)(1) and is entitled to request this final determination.

FACTS:

The photovoltaic panels convert sunlight on low-slope commercial rooftops into electricity. The solar photovoltaic (“PV”) panel systems contain both U.S. and foreign-origin raw materials and components. The following components are of U.S. origin: ammonium hydroxide, an optical coupling agent, the middle tube, the outer tube, a frit, a gas bag, grease, a frame adhesive, wire harnesses, and the label nameplate.

The following raw materials are from foreign sources (Austria, Japan, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Belgium, and Switzerland): molybdenum, copper, indium, gallium, selenium, cadmium sulfide, hydrochloric acid, and transparent conductive oxide. The manufactured components, which are produced in Germany, Switzerland, Singapore, Malaysia, Belgium, and China, are: an inner glass tube, an outer cap, an assembled pin, an inner contact, harness adhesive, beam, frames, universal, welded aluminum mounts, panel mount screw, lateral clip, grounding strap assembly, and a grounding strap screw.

Solyndra has a manufacturing facility in California where both a front end process and a back end process are performed, which takes approximately six and one half days to complete. Solyndra also conducts all its research and development for its product in the U.S. The front end process converts bare glass tubes into functional PV cells. The back end process encapsulates these tubes in a glass outer tube, isolating the active material from the environ-

ment by a true hermetic seal. The last step in the back end process is to assemble these finished modules onto a panel frame, resulting in a solar panel ready for rooftop installation.

The front end process includes five steps which turn a raw glass tube into a component for a PV system. The five steps are as follows:

- (1) Bare glass tubes are cleaned using standard ultra-sonic bath and surfactant technology.
- (2) Quality assurance testing is conducted using precisely calibrated machinery.
- (3) Using Solyndra's proprietary in-line vacuum systems and physical vapor deposition and evaporation techniques, several layers of different thin films of molybdenum, copper, indium, gallium, and selenium, are deposited on the glass tube.
- (4) The glass tubes are immersed into a precise chemical mixture, at a controlled temperature and Cadmium Sulfide is deposited onto the glass at a controlled thickness.
- (5) Using either lasers or mechanical scribes to define solar cells and interconnect them, the deposited films are precisely patterned to increase the solar collection efficiency of the glass tubes.

The back end process, which includes eight steps described below, subjects the treated glass tubes to additional processes to create finished modules that protect the solar cells from degradation over their 25-year service life in a rooftop installation. The Modules are then assembled into panels and combined with mounts, cable management components, and mounting hardware, resulting in a finished PV system. The eight steps are as follows:

- (1) The processed glass tubes are encapsulated in a plastic middle tube and a glass outer tube, creating a Module.
- (2) Metal connectors are placed at each end of the Module to enable the Module to float in the completed PV System.
- (3) Through a complex process that involves melting glass and metal together, the ends of each Module are covered with a stainless steel cap, creating a hermetic seal.
- (4) After removing water and air from the Module, an optical coupling agent is used to fill the space between the inner and outer glass tubes and a plug is placed at the end of the Module to complete the sealing process.
- (5) The plug is laser welded in place, and the weld is inspected for defects.
- (6) Using a mass spectrometer based Helium leak detection system, each Module is checked for leaks.

- (7) The approved Modules are then subjected to artificial sunlight and tested to determine the level of electricity being produced.
- (8) Based on their performance, tubes are grouped in sets of 40 to make each solar panel.

Forty (40) finished Modules are pressed into each panel frame. Solyndra's customized mounts and mounting hardware are added to each panel to create a complete PV system, ready for rooftop installation.

ISSUE:

What is the country of origin of the solar PV panel system described above for the purposes of U.S. government procurement.

LAW AND ANALYSIS:

Pursuant to Subpart B of Part 177, 19 CFR § 177.21 et seq., which implements Title III of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979, as amended (19 U.S.C. § 2511 et seq.), CBP issues country of origin advisory rulings and final determinations as to whether an article is or would be a product of a designated country or instrumentality for the purposes of granting waivers of certain "Buy American" restrictions in U.S. law or practice for products offered for sale to the U.S. Government.

The rule of origin set forth in 19 U.S.C. § 2518(4)(B) states:

An article is a product of a country or instrumentality only if (i) it is wholly the growth, product, or manufacture of that country or instrumentality, or (ii) in the case of an article which consists in whole or in part of materials from another country or instrumentality, it has been substantially transformed into a new and different article of commerce with a name, character, or use distinct from that of the article or articles from which it was so transformed. *See also* 19 C.F.R. § 177.22(a) defining "country of origin" in identical terms.

In rendering advisory rulings and final determinations for purposes of U.S. Government procurement, CBP applies the provisions of Subpart B of Part 177 consistent with the Federal Procurement Regulations. *See* 19 C.F.R. § 177.21. In this regard, CBP recognizes that the Federal Procurement Regulations restrict the U.S. Government's purchase of products to U.S. - made or designated country end products for acquisitions subject to the TAA. *See* 48 C.F.R. § 25.403(c)(1). The Federal Procurement Regulations define "U.S.-made end product" as: . . . an article that is mined, produced, or manufactured in the United States or that is substantially transformed in the United States into a new and different article of commerce with a name, character, or use distinct from that of the article or articles from which it was transformed. 48 C.F.R. § 25.003. Therefore, the question presented in this final determination is whether, as a result of the operations performed in the United States, the foreign materials and components are substantially transformed into a product of the United States.

In determining whether the combining of parts or materials constitutes a substantial transformation, the determinative issue is the extent of the operations performed and whether the parts lose their identity and become an integral part of the new article. *Belcrest Linens v. United States*, 6 Ct. Int'l Trade 204, 573 F. Supp. 1149 (1983), *aff'd*, 741 F.2d 1368 (Fed. Cir. 1984). If

the manufacturing or combining process is a minor one that leaves the identity of the imported article intact, a substantial transformation has not occurred. *Uniroyal, Inc. v. United States*, 3 Ct. Int'l Trade 220, 542 F. Supp. 1026 (1982). Assembly operations that are minimal or simple, as opposed to complex or meaningful, generally will not result in a substantial transformation. See C.S.D. 80–111, C.S.D. 85–25, C.S.D. 89–110, C.S.D. 89–118, C.S.D. 90–51, and C.S.D. 90–97.

In order to determine whether a substantial transformation occurs when components of various origins are assembled to form completed articles, CBP considers the totality of the circumstances and makes such decisions on a case-by-case basis. The country of origin of the article's components, the extent of the processing that occurs within a given country, and whether such processing renders a product with a new name, character, and use are primary considerations in such cases. Additionally, resources expended on product design and development, the extent and nature of post-assembly inspection procedures, and the worker skill required during the actual manufacturing process will be considered when analyzing whether a substantial transformation has occurred; however, no one factor is determinative.

In this case, the solar PV systems are produced in a production facility located in the U.S. All the research and development for the solar PV panel system is performed in the U.S. A significant number of the components used to make these products are of U.S.-origin. Further, this case clearly involves complex and meaningful assembly operations performed in the U.S. Several layers of thin film deposits are placed on the bare glass tubes which are then transformed into a module for a solar PV panel system with a new name, different and specialized characteristics and use. Therefore, we find that the imported components are substantially transformed in the U.S. and that the country of origin of the solar PV panel systems is the U.S. for purposes of U.S. Government procurement.

We suggest that you contact the Federal Trade Commission to determine whether the solar panel systems may be marked "Made in the U.S.A.," which is within their jurisdiction.

HOLDING:

Based on the facts of this case, the country of origin of the solar PV panel systems is the U.S. for purposes of U.S. Government procurement.

Notice of this final determination will be given in the Federal Register, as required by 19 CFR § 177.29. Any party-at-interest other than the party which requested this final determination may request, pursuant to 19 CFR § 177.31 that CBP reexamine the matter anew and issue a new final determination. Pursuant to 19 CFR § 177.30, any party-at-interest may, within 30 days after publication of the Federal Register Notice referenced above, seek judicial review of this final determination before the Court of International Trade.

Sincerely,

SANDRA L. BELL

Executive Director

Office of Regulations and Rulings

Office of International Trade

[Published in the Federal Register, October 5, 2010 (75 FR 61509)]



USCBP-2007-0083

**WITHDRAWAL OF NOTICE OF PROPOSED
INTERPRETATION OF THE EXPRESSION “SOLD FOR
EXPORTATION TO THE UNITED STATES” AS USED IN
THE TRANSACTION VALUE METHOD OF VALUATION IN A
SERIES OF SALES IMPORTATION SCENARIO**

AGENCY: Customs and Border Protection; Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: Withdrawal of proposed interpretation.

SUMMARY: This document withdraws a notice published in the **Federal Register** on January 24, 2008, which proposed a new interpretation of the phrase “sold for exportation to the United States” for purposes of applying the transaction value method of valuation in a series of sales importation scenario.

DATES: The proposed interpretation is withdrawn on September 29, 2010.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Monika Brenner, Chief, Valuation & Special Programs Branch, Regulations and Rulings, Office of International Trade, (202) 325-0038.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On January 24, 2008, Customs and Border Protection (CBP) published in the *Federal Register* (73 FR 4254) a notice informing interested parties that CBP was proposing a new interpretation of the expression “sold for exportation to the United States” for purposes of applying the transaction value method of valuation in a series of sales importation scenario. Under this proposed interpretation, in a transaction involving a series of sales, the price actually paid or payable for the imported goods when sold for exportation to the United States would be the price paid in the last sale occurring prior to the introduction of the goods into the United States, instead of the first (or

earlier) sale. Accordingly, the transaction value would typically be determined on the basis of the price paid by the buyer in the United States.

Intervening Legislation and Implementing Regulations

After CBP published its proposed interpretation document, Congress enacted the Food, Conservation and Energy Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–246, 122 Stat. 1651 (June 18, 2008)) (“the Act”), in which section 15422 required the Commissioner of CBP to collect information from importers for a one-year period as to whether the declared value was based on a “first sale” in a series of sales transactions. CBP was required to report the data to the International Trade Commission (ITC) on a monthly basis and, in turn, the ITC was required to submit a report to Congress within 90 days of receiving CBP’s final report.

Congress also stated in the Act that, prior to January 1, 2011, CBP should not implement any change to its existing interpretation of the expression “sold for exportation to the United States” for purposes of applying the transaction value method of valuation in a series of sales importation scenario and, then, only in accordance with the prescribed terms set forth in the Act.

An interim rule implementing the Act’s first sale declaration requirement was published in the *Federal Register* (73 FR 49939) on August 25, 2008 setting forth in § 141.61(g) of title 19 of the Code of Federal Regulations (19 CFR 141.61(g)) that for a specified time period importers were required to declare, at the time of entry, whether the transaction value of the imported merchandise was determined on the basis of the price paid by the buyer in the first or earlier sale occurring prior to introduction of the merchandise into the United States. Per the statute and the interim regulations, this requirement set forth in § 141.61(g) expired on August 19, 2009.

In the interim rule document published on August 25, 2008, CBP informed the public that the agency intended to withdraw the proposed interpretation.

Withdrawal of Proposal

In accordance with its intent as stated in the interim rule, CBP withdraws the notice of proposed interpretation published in the *Federal Register* (73 FR 4254) on January 24, 2008.

Dated: September 24, 2010

ALAN BERSIN
Commissioner
U.S. Customs and Border Protection

[Published in the Federal Register, September 29, 2010 (75 FR 60134)]

**NOTICE OF AVAILABILITY OF THE FINAL
PROGRAMMATIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AND
FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT FOR THE
DEPLOYMENT AND OPERATION OF HIGH ENERGY X-RAY
INSPECTION SYSTEMS AT SEA AND LAND PORTS OF
ENTRY**

AGENCY: U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: Notice of Availability.

SUMMARY: A final Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) and a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) for High Energy X-Ray Inspection Systems (HEXRIS) at sea and land ports of entry has been prepared and is available for public review. The final PEA documents a review of the potential environmental effects of the deployment and operation of HEXRIS at various sea and land ports of entry. Based on the final PEA, a determination was made that the proposed action will not significantly affect the human environment such that further analysis is required. Therefore, a FONSI was issued, and no Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is required.

DATES: The final PEA and FONSI are available for review beginning November 5, 2010.

ADDRESSES: Copies of the final PEA and FONSI may be obtained by accessing the following Internet address: <http://ecso.swf.usace.army.mil/Pages/Publicreview.cfm>, or by contacting Guy Feyen of CBP by telephone (202-344-1531), by fax (202-344-1418), by email to guy.feyen@dhs.gov, or by writing to: CBP, Attn: Guy Feyen, 1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Suite 1575, Washington, DC 20229.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Antoinette DiVittorio, Environmental and Energy Division, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, telephone (202) 344-3131.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

High energy X-ray inspection is a non-intrusive inspection technology that is used to scan high-density cargo containers for contraband such as illicit drugs, currency, guns, and weapons of mass destruction. To assist U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) in meeting its mission requirements of securing the borders of the United States while simultaneously facilitating legitimate trade and travel, High Energy X-Ray Inspection Systems (HEXRIS) are proposed to be deployed and operated at both sea and land ports of entry across the United States and Puerto Rico. HEXRIS fill a unique niche in the types of inspection tools used by CBP at the Nation's ports of entry. HEXRIS are capable of penetrating dense cargo loads that cannot otherwise be examined with other technologies such as gamma imaging systems or low-energy X-ray systems. HEXRIS will also assist in fulfilling the requirement for the 100% scanning of containers entering the United States as directed in the Security and Accountability for Every (SAFE) Port Act of 2006. Pub. L. 109-347 (Oct. 13, 2006).

The NEPA Process

The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) requires an agency to evaluate the environmental implications of any proposed major action that could significantly affect the quality of the human environment. Generally, to meet the NEPA requirements, an agency prepares an Environmental Assessment (EA) to determine whether a more thorough analysis of the environmental implications is necessary. If such an analysis is necessary, the agency will produce an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). If additional analysis is not necessary, the agency will issue a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI). A Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) is an EA that evaluates a major action on a broad, programmatic basis. Environmental evaluations at specific project locations are conducted later.

HEXRIS PEA

On May 25, 2010, CBP published a notice in the **Federal Register** (75 FR 29357), entitled: "Notice of Availability of the Draft Programmatic Environmental Assessment for the Deployment and Operation of High Energy X-Ray Inspection Systems at Sea and Land Ports of Entry." This notice announced that a draft PEA concerning HEXRIS had been prepared and made available to the public in accordance with NEPA, the Council on Environmental Quality Regulations for Implementing the NEPA (40 CFR parts 1500-1508), and Department of Homeland Security Directive 023-01 (renumbered from 5100.1),

Environmental Planning Program of April 19, 2006. The notice informed the public on how to obtain a copy of the draft PEA and requested comments from the public about the draft PEA. The draft PEA addressed the potential environmental effects from the installation and operation of HEXRIS at various ports throughout the United States. CBP conducted evaluations on various resources present at the ports, including: climate, soils, water quality, air quality, vegetation, wildlife, noise, infrastructure, aesthetics, and radiological health and safety, which were discussed in the draft PEA. The draft was made available for a 30 day public comment period, beginning on the date of the publication of the notice. The comment period ended on June 24, 2010. Two comments were received.

CBP has now prepared the final PEA for the deployment and operation of HEXRIS. The comments received on the draft PEA have been reviewed and are included in the final PEA document. On the basis of the final PEA, CBP determined that the installation and operation of HEXRIS will have no significant impact on human health or the environment and that preparation of an EIS is not warranted. A FONSI was issued on August 3, 2010. The environmental implications for individual ports will be considered as HEXRIS are installed. Any relevant documents will be made available for public review via publication of notices in the **Federal Register**.

Dated: October 1, 2010

GREGORY GIDDENS
Executive Director
Facilities Management and Engineering
Office of Administration

[Published in the Federal Register, October 6, 2010 (75 FR 61770)]



AGENCY INFORMATION COLLECTION ACTIVITIES:

Transportation Entry and Manifest of Goods Subject to CBP Inspection and Permit

AGENCY: U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security

ACTION: 30-Day notice and request for comments; Extension of an existing information collection: 1651-0003.

SUMMARY: U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) of the Department of Homeland Security will be submitting the following information collection request to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval in accordance with the Paperwork

Reduction Act: Transportation Entry and Manifest of Goods Subject to CBP Inspection and Permit (CBP Form 7512). This is a proposed extension of an information collection that was previously approved. CBP is proposing that this information collection be extended with a change to the burden hours. This document is published to obtain comments from the public and affected agencies. This proposed information collection was previously published in the *Federal Register* (75 FR 43997) on July 27, 2010, allowing for a 60-day comment period. This notice allows for an additional 30 days for public comments. This process is conducted in accordance with 5 CFR 1320.10.

DATES: Written comments should be received on or before November 1, 2010.

ADDRESSES: Interested persons are invited to submit written comments on this proposed information collection to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget. Comments should be addressed to the OMB Desk Officer for Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security, and sent via electronic mail to oir_submission@omb.eop.gov or faxed to (202) 395-5806.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) encourages the general public and affected Federal agencies to submit written comments and suggestions on proposed and/or continuing information collection requests pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act (Pub. L.104-13). Your comments should address one of the following four points:

- (1) Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency/component, including whether the information will have practical utility;
- (2) Evaluate the accuracy of the agencies/components estimate of the burden of The proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;
- (3) Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and
- (4) Minimize the burden of the collections of information on those who are to respond, including the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological techniques or other forms of information.

Title: Transportation Entry and Manifest of Goods Subject to CBP Inspection and Permit

OMB Number: 1651-0003

Form Number: CBP Forms 7512 and 7512-A

Abstract: CBP Forms 7512, “Transportation Entry and Manifest of Goods Subject to CBP Inspection and Permit”, and 7512A, “Continuation Sheet”, allow CBP to exercise proper control over merchandise moving in-bond (merchandise that has not entered the commerce of the United States). These forms provide documentation that CBP uses for enforcement, targeting and protection of the revenue. Forms 7512 and 7512A collect information such as the names of the importer and consignee; a description of the merchandise moving in-bond; and the ports of lading and unloading. These forms are provided for in 19 CFR 18.11, 19 CFR 18.20, 19 CFR 18.25, and 19 CFR 122.92 and can be found at <http://www.cbp.gov/xp/cgov/toolbox/forms/>.

Current Actions: This submission is being made to extend the expiration date with a change to the burden hours based on updated estimates by CBP. There is no change to the information being collected.

Type of Review: Extension (with change)

Affected Public: Businesses

Estimated Number of Respondents: 6,200

Estimated Number of Average Responses per Respondent: 871

Estimated Number of Total Annual Responses: 5,400,000

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 896,400 hours

If additional information is required contact: Tracey Denning, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Regulations and Rulings, Office of International Trade, 799 9th Street, NW, 5th Floor, Washington, DC. 20229-1177, at 202-325-0265.

Dated: September 27, 2010

TRACEY DENNING
Agency Clearance Officer
U.S. Customs and Border Protection

[Published in the Federal Register, October 1, 2010 (75 FR 60772)]

AGENCY INFORMATION COLLECTION ACTIVITIES:**Application for Exportation of Articles under Special Bond**

AGENCY: U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security

ACTION: 30-Day notice and request for comments; Extension of an existing information collection: 1651-0004.

SUMMARY: U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) of the Department of Homeland Security will be submitting the following information collection request to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act: Application for Exportation of Articles under Special Bond (CBP Form 3495). This is a proposed extension of an information collection that was previously approved. CBP is proposing that this information collection be extended with a change to the burden hours. This document is published to obtain comments from the public and affected agencies. This proposed information collection was previously published in the **Federal Register** on August 6, 2010 (Volume 75, Page 47608), allowing for a 60-day comment period. This notice allows for an additional 30 days for public comments. This process is conducted in accordance with 5 CFR 1320.10.

DATES: Written comments should be received on or before November 3, 2010.

ADDRESSES: Interested persons are invited to submit written comments on this proposed information collection to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget. Comments should be addressed to the OMB Desk Officer for Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security, and sent via electronic mail to oir_submission@omb.eop.gov or faxed to (202) 395-5806.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) encourages the general public and affected Federal agencies to submit written comments and suggestions on proposed and/or continuing information collection requests pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act (Pub. L.104-13). Your comments should address one of the following four points:

- (1) Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency/component, including whether the information will have practical utility;
- (2) Evaluate the accuracy of the agencies/components estimate of the burden of The proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;
- (3) Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and
- (4) Minimize the burden of the collections of information on those who are to respond, including the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological techniques or other forms of information.

Title: Application for Exportation of Articles under Special Bond

OMB Number: 1651-0004

Form Number: Form 3495

Abstract: This information is submitted on CBP Form 3495. This form is used by importers (and their agents) to notify CBP that the importer intends to export goods that were subject to a duty exemption based on a temporary stay in this country. It also serves as a permit to export in order to satisfy the importer's obligation to export the same goods and thereby get a duty exemption. Form 3495 is accessible at <http://www.cbp.gov/xp/cgov/toolbox/forms/>.

Current Actions: This submission is being made to extend the expiration date with no change to the burden hours.

Type of Review: Extension without change.

Affected Public: Businesses

Estimated Number of Respondents: 500

Estimated Number of Responses per Respondent: 30

Estimated Total Annual Responses: 15,000

Estimated Time per Response: 8 minutes

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 2,000

If additional information is required contact: Tracey Denning, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Regulations and Rulings, Office of International Trade, 799 9th Street, NW, 5th Floor, Washington, DC. 20229-1177, at 202-325-0265.

Dated: September 28, 2010

TRACEY DENNING
Agency Clearance Officer
U.S. Customs and Border Protection

[Published in the Federal Register, October 4, 2010 (75 FR 61162)]

AGENCY INFORMATION COLLECTION ACTIVITIES:

Declaration of Ultimate Consignee That Articles Were Exported for Temporary Scientific or Educational Purposes

AGENCY: U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), Department of Homeland Security

ACTION: 60-Day Notice and request for comments; Extension of an existing collection of information: 1651-0036.

SUMMARY: As part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork and respondent burden, CBP invites the general public and other Federal agencies to comment on an information collection requirement concerning the Declaration of Ultimate Consignee That Articles Were Exported for Temporary Scientific or Educational Purposes. This request for comment is being made pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (Public Law 104-13; 44 U.S.C. 3505(c)(2)).

DATES: Written comments should be received on or before November 29, 2010, to be assured of consideration.

ADDRESSES: Direct all written comments to U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Attn: Tracey Denning, Regulations and Rulings, Office of International Trade, 799 9th Street, NW, 5th Floor, Washington, DC. 20229-1177.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Requests for additional information should be directed to Tracey Denning, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Regulations and Rulings, Office of International Trade, 799 9th Street, NW, 5th Floor, Washington, DC. 20229-1177, at 202-325-0265.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: CBP invites the general public and other Federal agencies to comment on proposed and/or continuing information collections pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (Public Law 104-13; 44 U.S.C. 3505(c)(2)). The comments should address: (a) whether the collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information shall have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the agency's estimates of

the burden of the collection of information; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; (d) ways to minimize the burden including the use of automated collection techniques or the use of other forms of information technology; and (e) the annual costs burden to respondents or record keepers from the collection of information (a total capital/startup costs and operations and maintenance costs). The comments that are submitted will be summarized and included in the CBP request for Office of Management and Budget (OMB) approval. All comments will become a matter of public record. In this document CBP is soliciting comments concerning the following information collection:

Title: Declaration of Ultimate Consignee That Articles Were Exported for Temporary Scientific or Educational Purposes

OMB Number: 1651-0036

Form Number: None

Abstract: The Declaration of Ultimate Consignee that Articles were Exported for Temporary Scientific or Educational Purposes is used to document duty free entry under conditions when articles are temporarily exported solely for scientific or educational purposes. This declaration, which is completed by the ultimate consignee and submitted to CBP by the importer or the agent of the importer, is used to assist CBP personnel in determining whether the imported articles should be free of duty. It is provided for under 19 U.S.C. 1202, HTSUS Subheading 9801.00.40, and 19 CFR 10.67(a)(3) which requires a declaration to CBP stating that the articles were sent from the United States solely for temporary scientific or educational use and describing the specific use to which they were put while abroad.

Current Actions: This submission is being made to extend the expiration date with no change to the burden hours.

Type of Review: Extension (without change)

Affected Public: Businesses

Estimated Number of Respondents: 55

Estimated Number of Annual Responses per Respondent: 3

Estimated Number of Total Annual Responses: 165

Estimated Time per Response: 10 minutes

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 27

Dated: September 23, 2010

TRACEY DENNING
Agency Clearance Officer
U.S. Customs and Border Protection

[Published in the Federal Register, September 29, 2010 (75 FR 60133)]

AGENCY INFORMATION COLLECTION ACTIVITIES:

Canadian Border Boat Landing Permit (CBP Form I-68)

AGENCY: U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), Department of Homeland Security

ACTION: 60-Day Notice and request for comments; Extension of an existing collection of information: 1651–0108.

SUMMARY: As part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork and respondent burden, CBP invites the general public and other Federal agencies to comment on an information collection requirement concerning the Canadian Border Boat Landing Permit (Form I-68). This request for comment is being made pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (Public Law 104–13; 44 U.S.C. 3505(c)(2)).

DATES: Written comments should be received on or before December 6, 2010, to be assured of consideration.

ADDRESSES: Direct all written comments to U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Attn: Tracey Denning, Regulations and Rulings, Office of International Trade, 799 9th Street, NW, 5th Floor, Washington, DC. 20229–1177.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Requests for additional information should be directed to Tracey Denning, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Regulations and Rulings, Office of International Trade, 799 9th Street, NW, 5th Floor, Washington, DC. 20229–1177, at 202–325–0265.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: CBP invites the general public and other Federal agencies to comment on proposed and/or continuing information collections pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (Public Law 104–13; 44 U.S.C. 3505(c)(2)). The comments should address: (a) whether the collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information shall have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the agency's estimates of the burden of the collection of information; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; (d) ways to minimize the burden including the use of automated

collection techniques or the use of other forms of information technology; and (e) the annual costs burden to respondents or record keepers from the collection of information (a total capital/startup costs and operations and maintenance costs). The comments that are submitted will be summarized and included in the CBP request for Office of Management and Budget (OMB) approval. All comments will become a matter of public record. In this document CBP is soliciting comments concerning the following information collection:

Title: Canadian Border Boat Landing Permit

OMB Number: 1651-0108

Form Number: CBP Form I-68

Abstract: The Canadian Border Boat Landing Permit (CBP Form I-68) allows participants entering the United States along the northern border by small pleasure boats less than 5 tons to telephonically report their arrival without having to appear in person for an inspection by a CBP officer. United States citizens, Lawful Permanent Residents of the United States, Canadian citizens, Landed Commonwealth Residents of Canada, and Landed Residents of Canada who are nationals of Visa Waiver Program countries listed in 8 CFR 217.2(a) are eligible to participate.

The information collected on Form I-68 allows people who enter the United States from Canada by small pleasure boats to be inspected only once during the boating season, rather than each time they make an entry. This information collection is provided for by 8 CFR 235.1(e) and Section 235 of Immigration and Nationality Act. CBP Form I-68 is accessible at http://forms.cbp.gov/pdf/CBP_Form_I68.pdf

Current Actions: This submission is being made to extend the expiration date with no change to the burden hours.

Type of Review: Extension (without change)

Affected Public: Individuals or Households

Estimated Number of Respondents: 68,000

Estimated Time per Respondent: 10 minutes

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 11,288

Estimated Annual Cost: \$1,088,000

Dated: September 30, 2010

TRACEY DENNING
Agency Clearance Officer
U.S. Customs and Border Protection

